The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

Entered as second-class matter September 18, 1914, at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

VOL. 6. NO. 28. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1916. WHOLE NO. 288.

VIOLENCE SUGGESTED BY ANTI-UNIONISTS

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 7.—In an "Open Letter to Employes" the Tennessee Copper company makes stealthy suggestion of violence against organizers of the Western Federation of Miners, who are interesting the company's employes in trade unionism.

In a four-page pamphlet, the company makes this sly bid for "strong arm" methods:

"We appreciate your feelings in the matter and know that just at present those of you who have effected a stand of these organizers feel that nothing is too bad for any one desiring to upset such pleasant relations as have existed for so many years between the company and the men, but the same thing can be accomplished by public sentiment, and let's just make it so unpopular that this whole question will die out immediately and that there will be no more men forced into idleness by a bunch of exploiters that have deserted the ways of settling a slice of your hard earned cash."

The "slice of hard earned cash" referred to is 16½ cents an hour for common labor. These wages are defended by the company as follows:

"If wages were much higher there would be such a rush for this community that you would lose your present force of work, and would be much worse off than at present, and as the company could not afford to pay it on the low rate of ore in this district, it simply means 'killing the goose that lays the golden egg.'"

In an effort to arouse national hatreds among these low-wage employes, who are urged to "keep out of the union on the ground that they "would be much worse off than at present," the company charges that the Western Federation of Miners is controlled by "foreigners," and then submits these questions, unworthy of men claiming allegiance to American principles:

"Do you want to have your life controlled by a vote of Dagoes, Polacks and Finlanders, and pay for their support? Would you like to have the Mexican laborers? Remember if the camp were organized you could not complain for they would be your brothers, and be there for a time for a minute that they would not come and live right among you."

CARRANZA TO STOP INTRIGUE.

Mexico City, Oct. 7.—General Carranza has issued a decree limiting the term of a president of the republic to four years. The decree provides that if a president die the vice may fill out his term but shall not be eligible for election for another term until a period of four years has elapsed.

The man to fill out the term of a president who dies or leaves office by reason by a two-thirds vote of congress, if that legislative body is in session. If not, a permanent commission will elect and name the man until congress convenes.

The reason given by General Carranza for the decree, which in effect abolishes the vice presidency by placing the selection of a successor to the president in the event of death or absence, in the hands of congress, is to obviate intrigue and discord. He says that the present method of succession has been the cause of treason, and cites the assassination of President Madero as an instance.

The decree issued by General Carranza provides for the complete re-establishment of tribunals of justice throughout the republic. The governors of each state are ordered to carry out the laws of each state according to the constitution and to appoint magistrates and judges for the regular terms of office, nor will be unable to remove the appointees, except as provided for by the laws of the states. All the courts must be in operation by November 1.

FRATERNAL ASSISTANCE.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Australian labor papers just received at the office of the American Federation of Labor show that trade unionists in that country kept close watch on the efforts of the private railroad train service men to secure the eight-hour day.

The Daily Herald, published in Adelaide, prints these fraternal expressions in its issue of August 22:

"The struggle of the railway workers in the United States for an eight-hour day should command the hearty moral support of all industrialists throughout the world. To some it might seem that the labor troubles of a land far away are of little importance to Australians, but against this it has to be remembered that no matter what the trouble is, and no matter what the difficulties and issue may be, it is the spirit of the greater plan of divine discontent which shall continue to prevail until the workers come into their own by having the fruits of their labor applied less for the benefit of the exploiting class, and more for the general welfare and happiness of mankind."

MACHINISTS REDUCE HOURS.

Milwaukee, Oct. 7.—After a two-months' strike for nine hours, machinists employed by the National Brake and Electric company have returned to work. President Tell of the company assures the public there was no agreement made and that the strikers returned voluntarily. He also states that the new nine-hour work week "may be reduced to 52 1-2 hours in the very near future."

Mr. Tell's reference to an agreement is not denied very strongly by the strikers, but Representative Adams of the Milwaukee union winks the other eye and hints of an understanding that was reached between the company and a committee of the strikers which was afterward ratified at a special meeting of these employes.

COMPENSATION FOR ABSCESS.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 7.—That an employe can recover compensation for time lost by reason of an abscess, caused by conditions incident to his employment, is the ruling of the compensation board in the case of a carpenter who got a splinter in a fence last winter. The ground was frozen and it was necessary for him to use a crowbar, and he sustained a bruise at the joint of the right finger. Later an abscess developed and an operation was necessary.

WIRE MEN WIN RECOGNITION.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 7.—Electrical contractors in this city have signed with the new wage scale of Electrical Workers' union No. 18. The union shop, increased wages and better working conditions have been secured.

IRON MOLDERS RAISE WAGES.

Springfield, Ohio, Oct. 7.—Striking iron moulders secured by Oct. 6 a new scale. The company have increased wages 5 cents an hour.

WAGE INCREASES FOR MINERS.

Butler, Pa., Oct. 7.—Announcement is made that 3,500 coal miners in the Butler-Mercer field have been granted increases for all classes of work averaging 10 per cent.

COMPENSATION LAW APPLIES TO CHILD

Philadelphia, Oct. 7.—Judge McMichael has ruled that the state workmen's compensation law must be interpreted broadly and that compensation must be paid to children whose fathers are killed in industrial accidents.

The case centered about a 4-months-old baby whose father was killed six days before it was born. A workmen's compensation referee awarded compensation to the mother and to the child until it reaches the age of 16. Appeal was taken to the compensation board, and by it sustained the referee. The matter was then taken to the courts.

It was argued that when there is a widow or widower entitled to compensation, no award can be made to the children. In dismissing this argument, Judge McMichael said:

"An act of assembly of the character of the one in question should be interpreted broadly and in harmony with the aim of the end of providing support for those dependent upon a deceased employe.

"Since dependents bound by the compensation feature of the law lose all their remedies at common law, a literal construction is clearly to their prejudice. In the case at bar the child takes nothing during the running of 209 weeks if its mother lives that long, unless she remarry. Can it be said that it was intended that the child thus should be excluded from the benefits of the act?

"We think the provision for the mother negatives that inquiry, because the payment thereto for war based on the fact of the existence of the child. The child's right to compensation is therefore bound in the way to be obliterated. It becomes merged with that of the mother, and rightly so, because she is unable as a person to whom ultimately compensation due a child would naturally go."

The decision of Judge McMichael will affect over 1,000 children and that over $2,000,000 is involved.

STRIKE CASES DISMISSED.

Walsenburg, Col., Oct. 7.—Attorney General Farrar has dismissed a score of indictments in this county which grew out of the recent miners' strike. The action is in line with a similar act taken several weeks ago when large numbers of indictments in Las Animas county had and practically all have been given their freedom. The case of John. R. Lawson, who has been languishing in the county jail for the first degree in Judge Hilyer's court is pending. Attorneys for the union of the state supreme court in setting aside the verdict and ordering Lawson's release on bail.

When the state supreme court ordered that Judge Hilyer should not try any more conspiracy cases, the coal operators received their hardest blow and dismissals of indictments then began. Judge Hilyer was appointed by the governor special attorney and was appointed to the bench of Huerfano county Carlson after the legislature had created an additional judicial district.

TRADE UNIONISTS ENJOINED.

Boston, Oct. 7.—Officers of several building trades unions were served this week with a temporary injunction by Judge Jenny of the superior court, on complaint of Frank B. Cadarlo, a building contractor.

The honorable court has overlooked nothing to assist Mr. Cadarlo in his case against organized workers. They are debarred from using bodily violence, but not patronize Cadarlo; from taking part in or causing any strike against plaintiff or those employed by him; from interfering with any contract of the plaintiff; from taking steps to place him on the unfair list or even communicating on purpose to do so.

Judge Jenny says this order was issued for the purpose of "protecting property."

The right of unionists to work for whom they please, to ask other workers to join them, to spend their money where they please and ask their friends to do likewise is not considered by this dispenser of justice to all men.

BAKERS' CONDITIONS BAD.

Vancouver, British Columbia, Oct. 7.—The Bakers' union is protesting against unbearable working conditions. Demands have been made on the employers who have refused to make any changes. A delegation of these workers told the city council that the shops were improperly ventilated and that the heat and the humidity were terrible and that the city ordinances were openly violated. The bakery inspector told the council that he was powerless to enforce proper ventilation and heating and drainage of the shops, numerous loopholes in the act made its enforcement impossible.

The city fathers discussed the question in a serious manner, but did nothing. The bakers are hopeful of success—when they apply their economic power.

STATE FINDS WORK FOR 26,914.

Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 7.—State public employment bureaus have secured positions for 26,914 men and women since February 1, when they were opened. These workers have earned approximately $4,000,000 in wages and have saved $54,000 in fees which they otherwise would have had to pay to private agencies. Every line of labor, from bootblack to superintendent, is included in the list.

MACHINISTS ENJOINED.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7.—Judge Audenried has granted the request for an anti-picketing injunction by the Niles-Bement company, whose machinists are on strike for an eight-hour day.

Under this rule a machinist must consider the mode of living of his employer when he asks a non-unionist to join in the movement for better conditions.

TO INVESTIGATE COSSACKS.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Oct. 7.—The state police is to be investigated as a result of the riot in this city on the night of September 17 when three strikers, among them Wilkes-Barre citizens. Brutality charges have been laid before Governor Brumbaugh by Frederick Maurer of the state federation of labor.

STAGE EMPLOYES ADVANCE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7.—The local union of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes has secured a two years' contract with the large play houses at this city. Conferences made possible recognition of the union and wage increases that totaled in some instances 40 per cent.

REJECT COMPROMISE.

Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 7.—Striking employes of the General Electric company have rejected an offer for raises ranging 5 per cent and recognize shop committees. Several thousand men and women workers are demanding a 10 per cent increase.

Lemieux Act Condemned by Canadian Unionists; Complete Collapse of "Strike Investigation" Law

Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 7.—The Canadian industrial disputes investigation law—known as the Lemieux act—was blown sky high by the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress convention, in session in this city last week.

By an almost unanimous vote the convention called upon the government to repeal this legislation.

The Lemieux act was passed in 1907 and served as a model for legislation passed by the last Colorado state legislature, which has since been repudiated by the federation of labor of that state. Under the Lemieux act it is illegal for workers employed in a public utility to leave their employment until the government has appointed a commission to investigate their grievance.

In speaking for the act, delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress used some of the strongest terms ever heard in a Dominion trade union meeting. Former champions of the act acknowledged they had new viewpoints, and that close contact with the "Lemieux monstrosity" showed that it was impossible for labor organizations to attain the goal for which they were struggling when forced to accept the law as a means of adjusting differences with employers. It was charged that the government built the act to break the power of organized labor. Delegates referred to the law as "the lemon and the plum," all for the other fellow." Delegate Irvine of the miners said: "I have never known the employers to be put to a disadvantage, but the employes have."

Delegate Sinclair, who is also an officer of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, called attention to claims in the United States that "the workingmen of Canada are gloriously satisfied with the Lemieux act."

"This congress should tell the workingmen of the United States," said Sinclair, "that the wage earners of the Dominion are opposed to it."

The cabinet of the Dominion government was vigorously bombarded during the discussion. It was charged that aliens, held at a detention camp because of the war, were forced to break the strike of Thetford miners who were demanding higher wages when the price of asbestos had jumped from $200 to $600 a ton. Minister Labor Crothers, who addressed the convention on behalf of the law, said he was not responsible for the acts of the cabinet. It was also charged that the conciliator appointed by the government in this case was a stockholder in one of the Thetford asbestos companies. To this the minister of labor also pleaded ignorance.

Repudiation of the widely-heralded act by Canadian unionists workers is a hard jolt to employers who have depended upon this legislation to tie men to their jobs while they jockeyed for the workers' scalp. Demands by continued delay or, if necessary, by open repudiation of the law will be challenged in provinces all over Dominion. Under this law it was illegal to even feed strikers who had not complied with this act. In Nova Scotia case an official of a trade union was fined for paying for groceries out of the funds of the union. He said Rev. F. K. Wilcox of Toronto, who was starving while on strike.

CANADIAN UNIONISTS REPUDIATE COMPULSION

Washington, Oct. 7.—Compulsory arbitration enforced as in the United States, have had their main plank swept away by the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, calling for the repeal of the Lemieux act, which makes it illegal for workers employed in public utilities to strike until the government appoints an investigating commission.

"The Canadian Congress is a delegate body, representing unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. Its purpose is to urge legislation on behalf of workers. It is the recognized spokesman for Canadian toilers.

Employers and newspapers on this side of the line are continually pointing to the Lemieux act as the 'ideal solution" for differences between capitalists and laborers, but after a nine years' trial the leading labor unionists now denounce it as jug handled and so elastic that the employer can always escape from its provisions that workers are tied to their jobs and that the employers can use the time allotted by the law to defeat their demands.

During recent negotiations which threatened to end in a general railroad strike a Lemieux act was advocated in the United States. At the hearings before the senate committee on interstate commerce President Gompers and the executives of the four brotherhoods severely criticised the act and declared the American workers were against this legislation.

Their defense of liberty has since been indorsed by trade unionists who have suffered under this legislation.

COMPULSION FAVORED.

Baltimore, Oct. 7.—The compulsory arbitration microbe was coddled and given fresh nourishment by Judson C. Clements, member of the interstate commerce commission, in an address to the Grain Dealers' National association.

Mr. Clements made no distinction between a strike of company unions of employes who are forced to accept onerous working conditions. Both, he insisted, are engaged in "industrial warfare" and he favored a law that would make a legally established obligation and duty upon every worker who seeks and accepts employment not to leave the service of the railroad company, or combine with others to do so, pending action in a controversy until a commission could investigate the question "in a fair and impartial" manner.

In plain language, this government official would make it compulsory for a willing railroad company not to employ a worker until he signed a contract waiving his Americanism and right to work.

The railroads, of course, would be permitted to continue their policy of discharging men as fancy dictates.

LEATHER WORKERS WIN.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—Last summer employers of organized trunk, bag and suit case makers threw down the gauntlet and would put their union out of business and refused to have any dealings with the union whatever. A strike followed and after seven weeks the employers changed their minds and signed an agreement with the Local No. 1 of Chicago, and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America.

Officers of this union extend greetings to their brothers in Philadelphia, now on strike for better conditions and ask that unionists help these strikers to standardize industry by removing this unfair competition.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7.—Striking bag and suit case makers are standing together loyally despite assaults and intimidations by imported strikebreakers. Employers are also resorting to the time-worn custom of having the strikers arrested on trumped-up charges, on the theory that increasing court costs will discourage them.

BENEFITS U. S. EMPLOYES.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The decision of Comptroller of the Treasury Warwick construing the provisions of the naval appropriation act of 1916 to the effect that employes of the navy yard at the maximum leave of 40 days with pay which they had by the per annum employes.

The new law does not, however, affect the 30 days' sick leave, the per diem clerical forces to 30 days' sick leave with pay will therefore still be entitled to 30 days' sick leave, the per diem clerical forces to 30 days' sick leave with pay and laborers and mechanics to no sick leave at all.

Comptroller Warwick furtheryruled that employes must be allowed the pro rata leave with pay due at the time of their separation from the service.

LABORERS RAISE WAGES.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—Every contractor in this city has accepted the new $3 minimum wage scale of the Hod Carriers' union. About 1,320 workers are directly affected, but the movement will result in raising wages of all classes of unorganized laborers.

SHEET METAL WORKERS GAIN.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 7.—Sheet Metal Workers' union has accepted the compromise offer of employers to raise wages from 37½ to 50 cents an hour.

CAUSES OF NEW YORK STREET CAR STRIKE

New York, Oct. 7.—In a public letter addressed to President Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit company of this city employes are now on strike, a score of well-known citizens ask:

"Is it true that 14,000 workers who give their lives to this service have no real voice regarding the conditions under which they work, and no means of independent, organized protest against any conditions which they consider unjust have been fit to impose? A court of arbitration would answer this to the satisfaction of the public.

"Is it true that legalistic intricacies were employed to destroy the contract which these men had with the company? We are told that the conditions which have led to the street railway strike are of long standing; that the street railway employes are paid a lower scale of wages in this city, despite its high cost of living, than in any other large city in America; that the men are compelled to work seven days in the week, 365 days in the year; that they have no day that they call their own, because the traction schedule necessitates seven days in the week work, even to approximate a living wage.

"It is affirmed that the employes have, in effect, declared war on trade unionism; that they subject the men to the degradation of a spy system; that the men's right to belong to a union, according to the concepts of a free people, to gather together to discuss their conditions without fear of dismissal. We are told that fear, coercion and espionage are the rule, and the system of union breaking which the company has employed for years. In proof of this assertion, the case of Conductor Dolan and the book of rules is cited: 'Any employe disapproving of the regulations adopted by the company and not obeying them or in their enforcement, is expected to resign or be will be discharged.'

"We find that we have a right to insist that a full knowledge of these conditions should be laid before the public, which is a partner in the transportation business of New York. The public owns the streets, it owns the subways, it advanced the credit with which they were built. The conditions under which men work on the transit lines are, therefore, vitally a matter of public concern.

"On behalf of the strikers, it is affirmed that the companies apparently admitted the right to organize in the accepted trade union sense, in that while all function-loving people agree in an indispensable right of labor, if it is to protect itself, but that even while contending for the right of organization, the companies, through the silent pressure of intimidation, forced the men individually to sign private contracts which, in effect, robbed them of industrial liberty and destroyed every right to be secured for them through independent organization.

"We want to know the facts. Are the traction companies guilty of an actual breach of the agreement? Are they guilty of the men were constrained technically to violate when they became parties to the contract, and was this technical violation subsequent to and a sequel to the companies' graver violation of the spirit of the agreement?

"Were the men trapped into a minor violation of the agreement which the company has previously torn to tatters? Is it true that a semblance of the right to organize was offered the men in the guise of their 'benefit' association, an organization temporarily effected under the joint coercion of spy system and philanthropy? All these facts we feel we have a right to know not from you, nor from any one company, but from disinterested, impartial tribunal of arbitration."

MEN DON'T STRIKE FOR FUN.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 7.—"Men don't usually go out on strike for the novelty of it," said Rev. F. K. Wilcox in a statement published in the Labor News of this city.

"And when you find several thousand sincere, serious minded men quitting their jobs in a peaceful, orderly manner there must be something very wrong to influence these men to go out in this way. It is a time for careful investigation and we must concede that there is, otherwise the men would have remained at work. As an illustration of what employers may do to manufacturers to ignore the voices of those men raised in protest. I cannot conceive how it is possible to create such a condition like this prevails in Worcester. It is a city of smiles; of men so impregnated with their own stubborn ideas that there isn't room for the finer methods of handling men. According to the way of the high headed, high handed Worcester employer, men must be treated like dumb driven cattle. The burden, the owner shall decide what the load shall be and how much or it its beast shall carry."

POSTAL SAVINGS INCREASE.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 7.—In an address before the American Bankers' association, Oscar G. Keene, assistant postmaster, director of postal savings, reviewed the remarkable growth of the system during the five years of its operation.

Since July 1, 1913, deposits have increased from $1,000,000 to $30,000,000 at approximately $100,000,000, and the number of depositors from 21,000 to 625,000.

As evidence of the growing with which postal savings is gaining in favor in this country, Mr. Keene compared the gains this year with last, showing that the net gain in June, 1915, in round numbers, was $1,000,000, as against $2,800,000 last June, while August, 1915, netted only $1,600,000, as compared with $5,000,000 for the past August.

WANT LABOR LAW AMENDED.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 7.—At the first convention of Massachusetts physicians and surgeons ever held in this state it was decided to urge an amendment to the workmen's compensation law that would permit injured workers to select their own doctor. The new law provides that medical attendance shall be supplied by the insurance associations interested. It was also decided to form a legislative part, as a body, in legislation affecting the health and welfare of the people, and a committee was appointed for this purpose.

ACTIVE IN DALLAS.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 7.—Automobile, carpenter and soda fountain have organized. There are about 300 men in this industry in Dallas.

Soda water dispensers have formed, a union and applied for a charter.

The new job machine scale of Typographical Union is now in effect and will run for five years. Several gains have been made by these workers.

PIANO MAKERS WANT MORE.

Boston, Oct. 7.—About 400 employes of the Hallett & Davis Piano company's plant at Neponset are on strike to raise wages 15 per cent.

CLERKS WANT SHORTER HOURS.

Boston, Oct. 7.—Grocery and Provision Clerks' union has prepared a new agreement which calls for a minimum wage of $18 a week and a reduction in hours.

GRANT EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—The executive board of the state council of labor has decided upon a legislative conference on the third day of the annual convention, to be held in Quincy, starting October 16. It is intended to perfect plans to make more effective the state-wide fight against the injunctions. Officers of the state federation of labor say that big business interests are making unusual efforts to secure unconscientious forces against the injunction-limitation bill and are secretly concentrating their forces in political station as to materially lessen the chances for the passage of this bill at the coming session of the state legislature. It is stated that the passage of the Clayton law has driven the enemies of labor from the field to the federal courts and now they are finding refuge in state tribunals.

EIGHT HOURS FOR OIL WORKERS.

Oleum, Cal., Oct. 7.—The Union Oil company has established the eight-hour day and a regular monthly salary instead of an hourly wage scale.

"In inaugurating the eight-hour day in our plant we are endeavoring to live up to our principles," said Assistant Superintendent Page. "It has come to be generally recognized that men must have ample time for recreation, rest and study if he is to do good work. Our company has come to this way of thinking and has inaugurated the eight-hour day for our 250 employes."

RAILROAD KEY MEN GAIN.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 7.—President Perham of the Order of Railway Telegraphers reports that revised schedules on 21 railroads have been secured during the past quarter. President Perham is glad to state that the schedules are practically on this record of achievement. The latest gains have been made by Baltimore & Ohio telegraphers, who have secured an 8 per cent increase. The United States board of mediation and conciliation assisted in the negotiations.

LONGSHOREMEN WIN STRIKE.

Erie, Pa., Oct. 7.—After 10,000 tons of grain had been piled up on the Lakefront docks, as the result of a strike of 1,000 longshoremen, officials of the Great Lakes Transit Corporation consented to the demands of the union and settled wage differences. After a few hours' conference men returned to work and will hereafter be paid 30 cents an hour.

COOKS AND WAITERS GAIN.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 7.—A two years' agreement of Cooks and Waiters' union has been signed by 25 of the leading hotels and restaurants in this city.

Hammond, Ind., Oct. 7.—Striking workers have organized and secured an agreement with the city. Victuals and Beer Association.

NEW YORK CARPENTERS DISCIPLINED BY UNION

Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 7.—Discipline, cold and hard, was used by the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners against 61 local unions of that craft in Greater New York, who were found guilty of violating the laws of the Brotherhood, of insubordination to legally constituted authority and of securing an injunction against officers of the Brotherhood which debarred them from carrying out the constitution in New York City.

The case dates from last May when these locals, through the New York Carpenters' District Council, ordered a strike to increase wages. Later President Hutcheson, of the Brotherhood, secured a settlement, under authority granted him by the constitution, and which was rejected by the strikers, and who later secured an injunction against the official staff, associates. The suspended carpenters were in the delegation to the biennial convention in this city and their case will be considered by a committee elected by the convention.

This committee found that on April 20 General Secretary Frank Duffy notified the New Yorkers that the general executive board had conditionally ended the movement and had instructed him to notify them that, if no agreement was reached before May 1, "your membership must not be called on strike until the general president has given you an opportunity, through a representative, to bring about a settlement."

The committee's report is found in the New York Carpenters' District Council until May 8, eight days after the strike order became effective. It had been forwarded from the general office at Indianapolis.

The committee's recommendations, which were concurred in by the convention, include the following withdrawal by the New York carpenters of all injunction proceedings and the rechartering of the suspended locals. The recommendations call for the creation of a new district council under supervision of the Brotherhood's general executive board. The recommendations also provided that the number of locals in New York city should not exceed 25.

SOCIAL INSURANCE FAVORED.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 7.—Welfare or social insurance was urged by Insurance Superintendent Fotts, of Illinois, before the annual convention of insurance commissioners. He cited government reports to support his plea, and showed that 662,000 deaths in 1914 and 1915 and $2,520 deaths from industrial accidents and 208,000 nonfatal industrial accidents which loss of more than seven days' time. The total number of nonfatal accidents, both industrial and nonindustrial was 2,000,000 and the cost was $67,000,000 in one year.

The cost of sickness and disease entail a loss of 284,750,000 days' time to workingmen, a loss of wages of over $500,000,000 and an enormous expense for medical attention.

In this country, he continued, there are approximately 30,000,000 wage earners, 628,000 die prematurely each year during the working period of life. This is, between the ages of 15 and 65. Two-thirds deaths, it is estimated, there are over 300,000 dependent families rendered so annually. In addition to all these the workers are liable to suffer from involuntary unemployment, especially in seasonal occupations.

NOT ALARMED AT STRIKES.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 7.—The editor of the Springfield Republican is of the opinion that there is no cause for alarm in the industrial outlook. In an editorial entitled "Labor and Strikes," he says:

"While the outlook in the immediate future for quiet in the labor world is very promising, it is well to bear in mind that underlying forces are at work which neither capital nor labor can fully control, and that this epidemic of strikes is nothing but the manifestation of organized labor's jealous care for its own interests in a period peculiarly disturbed and overwrought by reason of world-wide economic and political unrest. It is a time when to an exceptional degree both employer and employed need to employ the principles of fair understanding and conciliation with the one purpose of doing justice."

FAVORS EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis., Oct. 7.—"Eight hours is all the service that one can render safely," said United States Senator La Follette, in discussing the railroad eight-hour law passed by congress recently.

"More than eight hours is exacted at a peril to the public. Dangers are thus confronted not with a theory but with a condition. The employes had demanded the eight-hour day. Congress would have violated the 16-hour law, and since reports did not enforce the law, the employes demanded, overtime and additional means to enforce it. The railroads refused the demands. The employes then left their work and struck. When you refuse to let a man quit work that moment you make him a slave."

NEW EXCUSE FOR COAL RAISE.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 7.—A state commission, investigating the increased price of anthracite coal, struck pay dirt last week when Mr. Mitchell, of Mitchell & Company, testified that the whole trouble could be placed at the door of the state workmen's compensation law. Mr. Mitchell said: "When employes deliberately risked their lives and limbs to secure a few dollars in benefits."

RAISE WAGES 20 PER CENT.

Indiana Harbor, Ind., Oct. 7.—About 600 unorganized employes of the Standard Forging company suspended work to secure higher wages. They have been successful in organized these workers, who then selected a committee to treat with the management. The wage increase of 20 per cent was secured.

UPHOLSTERERS GAIN.

Cincinnati, Oct. 7.—The Upholsterers' union reports that it has secured agreements with the leading firms in this city and expect all shops signed up within a short time. The new contract calls for increased wages and reduced hours.

COLORADO MINERS UNITING.

Louisville, Col., Oct. 7.—At a mass meeting of miners in the old spirit of trade unionism was again awakened. In other sections of northern Colorado these workers are reaffiliating to the United Mine Workers.

STREET CAR EMPLOYES GAIN.

Vancouver, British Columbia, Oct. 7.—The local street car company has signed an agreement with the Street Railway Employes' union of this city. Victoria and New Westminster.